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DEF DOC # 685

Record of Trial on Second Appeal.

Re: The May 15 Incident Record of Interrogation.

Defendants,

OKAWA Shumei
TOYAMA Shuzo
HOMMA Kenichiro
YAMAMOTO Sadayoshi
NAKAZAWA Toru
YOSHIOKA Nobutake

Charges,

OKAWA Shumei-- (1) violation of the regulation for the control of explosives, (2) murder, and (3) attempted murder; TOYAMA Shuzo and HOMMA Kenichiro -- (1) violation of the regulation for the control of explosives, (2) murder, (3) attempted murder, and (4) threat; YAMAMOTO Sadayoshi, NAKAZAWA Toru, and YOSHIDA Nobutake -- threat.

On September 12th, 1934, at the Kosuge Prison,

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| YOSHIDA Tsunejiro | Presiding judge |
| INADA Kaoru | Judge |
| YAMAGUCHI Minji | " |
| ISHIDA Kazuto | HOJU HANJI (T.N. His function is to fill vacancy in case judge is absent) |
| and OKADA Naoto | Court Clerk, |

of the third Department of Criminal Affairs of the Tokyo Court of Appeal examined KOGA Kiyoshi, the witness concerning the above case.

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DEF DOC # 685

Present at this Cross-examination,

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| IIZAWA Takashi, | Prosecutor, |
| OHARA Shinichi, | Defense Council |
| HANAI Tadashi, | " " |
| FUKUDA Torakame, | " " |
| KIYOSE Ichiro, | " " |
| UTSUNOMIYA Yoshihisa, | " " |
| IMAMURA Rikisaburo, | " " |
| TERASAKI Katsuji, | " " |
| KANEISHI Kazuo, | " " |

The presiding judge interrogated KOGA Kiyoshi, the witness,
as follows:

Ques. Your Name, age, occupation and address?

Ans. My name is KOGA Kiyoshi, I am twenty-seven years old,
I have no occupation, and my address is KOSUGE Prison.

The presiding judge examined whether the case
came under Art. CC1 of the Code of Criminal procedure.
As he found that it came under No. 3, Clause I of
the same article he did make the witness to take
an oath.

Ques. You took part in the so-called 5 - 15 Incident on
May 15th, 1932, in which the premier's official
residence and others were attacked. Didn't you?

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0 164 0002 2360

DEF LOC # 685

Ans. Yes, Sir.

Ques. Did you make an arrangement with your comrades to meet them at a certain hour at the Metropolitan Police Office?

Ans. At first, we thought of taking the action together, but, on account of some mistakes, the hour was not clearly fixed. For example, we did not make it certain how long it would take for our Second Division to meet at the Metropolitan Police Office after the attack of the Official residence of MAKINO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Ques. Did you intend to throw the capital into disorder thus agitating the public mind, or did you merely think it sufficient to kill some people?

Ans. The former was our intention.

Ques. Did you think that your riot alone could throw the capital into disorder, or did you think that some other units would appear to join in to disturb Tokyo following the uprising?

Ans. We, thought that our direct action alone would succeed in throwing the Capital into disorder.

Ques. The May 15 Incident was planned in order to reform Japan, wasn't it?

Ans. Yes, Sir.

Ques. Then, did you intend to overthrow the private property system and that of aristocracy, or did you intend to

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DEF DOC #685

punish political parties, plutocracy and the privileged class who were then thinking of their own interest rather than for the interest of the country?

Ans. We didn't take the action with such a complicated concept. We didn't have any special guiding ideal in our minds. We simply took the destructive action in order to realize the principle of "one monarch and millions of people" and "the unanimity of the ruling and the ruled," as we thought it would be necessary first to destroy these old systems. And as to the aristocratic system, I am of the opinion that it should be limited to a system of one generation only, but I don't know what other comrades think about this question.

Ques. What do you think, hindered the progress of the unanimity of the monarch and the subjects?

Ans. I think it was the political parties, plutocrats and the privileged class who hindered such progress.

Ques. As to the political parties, did you mean to abolish parliamentarism, or did you mean to improve the quality of the members of parliament to deliberate on the question of state affairs?

Ans. Parliamentarism is all right, but we meant to chastise the political parties, as the present political parties are misusing their functions in carrying out the parliamentarism thereby hindering the progress of the unanimity of the sovereign and subjects.

DEF DOC #685

We didn't mean to destroy the fundamental social system of today. We have no idea of entertaining such principles as capitalism, socialism or communism.

Ques. By reformation, what kind of notional system did you look forward to?

Ans. We wished to have a society with a political and economic system in which the wills of the Emperor and those of the subjects would be in perfect harmony.

Ques. Did you intend to establish a Military administration?

Ans. Yes, we did.

We expected that a military Government would be established as a transitional existence, since it would be necessary to have a stronger administrative power after the fall of the political parties and the plutocracy.

Ques. Didn't you intend to install a new system for replacement after the destruction of the fundamental system of the state?

Ans. No, we didn't entertain such an idea.

Ques. What do you mean by the establishment of a Military Government?

Ans. If we should destroy social as well as judicial order, we thought it would be possible to establish a strong military Government with some militarists as its leaders, since we have some people in the Army and the Navy whom we can call our comrades.

PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/d3abf1/>

DOC # 685

And if there should be any erroneous system I thought that the new administration would abolish it. If we have had any definite idea about the national and the social system in mind we would not have taken such a step. So by our action, we simply meant to offer ourselves as a first-line sacrifice for the cause.

We thought, as an illustration that as water flows over an embankment, the social necessity would force itself to develop into the reform of the country by our action. So, we simply played a part of the destroyer of the embankment.

Ques. How long have you been harboring such an idea of reforming the Country?

Ans. It was ever since I was a Cadet in the Naval Academy.

Ques. Whom did you associate with, and what kinds of books did you read to harbor such an intention?

Ans. I learned chiefly from Fujii Hitoshi and was enlightened by him.

Ques. Was the Osui-Kai organized by junior naval officers in March of the 3rd year of Showa (1928)?

Ans. Yes, it was.

Ques. Did you join the Osui-Kai too?

Ans. Yes, I did.

Ques. How long have you known INOUE, Akira alias Nissho?

PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/d3abf1/>

DEF DOC # 685

Ans. I think I have known him since 1929, when I was taken by Fujii to GOKOKUDO Temple at Oarai, in Ibaraki Prefecture, where I met INOUE and from that time on I began to know him.

Ques. How long has INOUE Akira been intimate with Fujii Hitoshi?

Ans. I don't know exactly, but as Fujii was stationed at the Kasumigaura Naval Air Base as an aviation student for one year from December 1929, I think he must have met INOUE in those days.

Ques. When you met INOUE, did you esteem him highly or not?

Ans. I was struck by INOUE's conclusiveness on all matters as well as by his humanitarianism.

Ques. Was INOUE in a position of leadership among the Navy circle in regard to the reformation of the country?

Ans. The enlightenment campaign in the Navy circle was chiefly conducted by Fujii.

Ques. Did about thirty members of the Army and civilian comrades gather at a meeting of the young Peoples society held in the outer garden of the Meiji Shrine on August 21st. 1931?

Ans. Yes, they did.

I don't remember exactly, but in those days, we felt a need of such an idea as an enlightenment movement, so we thought that it was necessary for us

0 164 0002 2365

DET DPC # 685

to organize some well-controlled body in keeping with the progress of social conditions. This was why we held that meeting.

Ques. What do you recall about that meeting?

Ans. I remember that after Nishida Zei had made his opening address, he had said some thing on control and on keeping in touch with local provinces, and that we adjourned the meeting after a tea-party.

Ques. Who attended the meeting?

Ans. From the Navy side:

Fujii, Hitoshi

Mikami, Taku

Murakami, Kakuyuki

Yamagishi, Hitoshi

myself and several others,

from the Army side:

Lieutenant SUGANAMI

Lieutenant OGISHI

and several others

and from Civilian side:

Nishida, Zei

Tachibana, Kozaburo

Goto, Kunihiro

and some others

were present.

PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/d3abf1/>

DEF DOC # 685

Ques. Was OKAWA Shumei not present at this meeting?

Ans. No, he was not present.

Ques. To what extent was OKAWA Connected with the May-15 Incident?

Ans. Although I had heard his lecture at Daigaku-Ryo (TN: Unoversity student's dormitory), I had no direct connection with him until I called on him in January 1932 with NAKAMURA.

Ques. When you went to the Daigaku-Ryo, did you know OKAWA or did OKAWA know you?

Ans. OKAWA, too, must have known me.

Ques. At the time when the so-called October Incident took place, a certain Army group and OKAWA were going to carry out a Coup d'etat in Tokyo. Did you know about that plan?)

Ans. No, I didn't but I heard through Fujii that there was a plan to establish a Military Administration by effecting a coup d'eta action against important members of the upper class by employing Army forces.

Ques. Were you not connected with the October Incident?

Ans. Yes, I was connected with it.

Ques. Didn't you meet OKAWA and have a talk with him regarding this matter?

Ans. No, I did not.

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Ques. By Military government, did you mean to have such an

0 164 0002 2367

DEF DOC # 685

administrative power held by the leading members of the Army with merely a nominal Diet at their own disposal?

Ans. What we meant by Military Government was that it would be a transitional regime as a result of destructive action. We thought that, by direct action, if we could reduce the society into a state of Confusion, then some influential persons from the Army would appear to form a better society. But we never thought of how we would carry out our future plan.

Ques. By what circumstances was it disclosed that the October Incident broke down?

Ans. I don't know exactly.

Ques. Did some members of the Army, Navy and Civilian Comrades gather at Shosengaku at Shimotakaido on Dec. 21st, of the same year?

Ans. Yes, they did.

Ques. Who were present at that gathering?

Ans. From the Navy side;

HAMA Yuji, MURAKAMI Isao, SAWADA Ko, NAKAMURA Yoshio,
OSAKI Haruo

and myself.

From the Army side:

SUGANAMI, ANDO, KURIHARA, SATO, OKURA, OGISHI
AZUMA, OGAWA

DEF DOC # 685

and from the Civilian Comrades:

INOUE, FURUUCHI, SHIMOTO, IKEMATSU, KUGITA,
OTEDA, NISHIDA

were present.

Ques. What was the purpose of this gathering?

Ans. It was just a friendly meeting.

Ques. On that occasion, didn't NISHIDA or some one else say that a certain group in the Army who had planned the October Incident was likely to take decisive action?

Ans. Yes, someone had said so. It was said that General UGAKI would come to Tokyo to take some action.

Ques. Wasn't OKAWA connected with the gathering held at the Shosenkaku?

Ans. No, he was not present.

Ques. Was any meeting held at Narisato ANDO's residence on Jan. 9th, 1932?

Ans. Yes.

We gathered there with the idea of compelling¹ our Army and civilian Comrades to participate in our revolutionary movement by being the first to take offensive action.

Ques. As a result of this gathering, wasn't it decided that the Navy Comrades and Civilians led by INOUE were to resort to terroristic action on Feb. 12th, on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Accession

PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/d3abf1/>

DEF DOC # 685

Emperor JIMMU, that the marked persons, although they were not specified at that meeting were to be the influential persons in political and financial circles, members of the privileged classes, elder statesmen and the Chief of Metropolitan Police, that SHIMOTO was to be despatched to sound out pros and cons of the Army and Navy Comrades stationed in local districts, and that OKAWA and other members of the Army who had taken part in the October Incident, were to be compelled to take part as the headquarters for this revolutionary action?

Ans. Yes, that is right.

Ques. Are the details, date, and those who were present at the meeting quite the same as are shown in the interrogatory of the preliminary trial?

The judge read to the witness the answers to questions No. 12 and No. 15, Conducted and filed in the Second

Interrogatory on Dec. 11th, 1932 by the preliminary judge NAKAZATO Ryo of the TOKYO Local Court concerning the charge of murder against INOUE Akira and thirteen others.

Ans. Exactly so, sir.

Ques. Wasn't OKAWA connected with this too?

PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/d3abf1/>

Ans. No, he was not connected with it.

Ques. However, the plan mentioned a while ago was changed

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DEF DOC # 685

How
on Jan. 21st, 1932, wasn't it?

Ans. Yes, it was.

The plan for the terroristic action which was to take place on Feb. 11th, was changed, due to the fact that not only our Navy Comrades were absent having been stationed at Shanghai, but also due to the scarcity of weapons, and the lack of Communications. Then the Navy Comrades were separated from the Civilian Comrades in order to ensure a greater success in carrying and the reform movement of the Country.

Ques. Did you call on OKAWA on Feb. 7th, of the same year?

Ans. I have forgotten the exact date, but I often called on him in those days.

Ques. For what reason did you call on him?

Ans. Judging from the state of things from the time when the October Incident took place, we thought that OKAWA might have some weapons, and so, we called on him to ask him to start some action following our action if possible.

Ques. Did you ask OKAWA whether he had any weapons or not when you met him?

Ans. No, we didn't at first.

Ques. Did OKAWA say that he will take some action following your action as an reinforcement unit?

Ans. No, he didn't exactly say so.

PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/d3abf1/>

DEF DOC # 685

Ques. When you called on OKAWA on Feb. 7th, did you tell him that you had come there to listen to his talk on the spirit of Japan?

Ans. I think I said something to that effect when I called on him for the first time, as there was another guest there.

Ques. Did you call on him on the 21st of the same month, too?

Ans. In those days, I used to call on him quite often, so I don't remember the exact dates.

Ques. Prior to your gathering with INOUE and others at Agedashi and at Ikenohata, Ueno on Feb. 21st of the same year, it seems that you had met OKAWA, what did you talk about with him?

Ans. It is true that I met OKAWA on that day, but I don't remember what I talked about with him.

Ques. In the interrogatory of the preliminary trial, it is stated in this manner:

The judge read to the witness, the answers to the questions No. 29, of the Second Interrogatory (dated Feb. 23rd, 1933) concerning the witness.

was this true?

Ans. Yes, there was talk to that effect.

Ques. At that time, did you tell OKAWA what your plan was? PURL: http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/d3abf1/

Ans. I told him in general terms of what we were going to

0 164 0002 2372

DEF DOC # 685

do to reform the country, and I remember that OKAWA had said some thing similar to what I said to you a while ago.

Ques. Was OKAWA the type of man who would plan to reform the country by legitimate means, or was he the kind of man who would not choose such means?

Ans. I don't know what kind of plan OKAWA had but three measures which he said he has in mind at present are: First, to start the movement of reforming the Country with Prince SAIONJI as the head; Second, to establish the social trend of the country through a national movement; Third, the Military authorities would consult Premier INUGAI to dissolve political parties.

Ques. Did you call on OKAWA on Feb. 28th of the same year?

Ans. Yes. I did.

Ques. At that time, did you ask OKAWA for revolvers?

Ans. I have forgotten the date, but I did ask him for some.

Ques. On Feb. 28th, did you tell OKAWA that the Navy Comrades were finally going to take action in the near future, and they were in possession of ammunition? And did you ask OKAWA to furnish revolvers as you only had a very few revolvers on hand

Ans. Yes, I think I talked with him to that effect.

Ques. On that Occasion, was NAKAMURA also with you? PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/d3abf1/>

Ans. I don't remember exactly, but sometimes NAKAMURA

DEF DOC # 685

used to accompany me.

Ques. At that time, were you in possession of ammunitions?

Ans. I heard that about twenty-five bombs came into the possession of our Comrades in Shanghai.

Ques. On Feb. 9th, 1932, KONUMA Sho assassinated INOUE Junosuke, on March 5th of the same year, HISHINUMA Goro assassinated DAN Takuma, didn't they?

Ans. Yes, they did.

Ques. Weren't you connected with the so-called KETSUMEI-DAN Incident?

Ans. Yes, I was connected with it.

The plan for terroristic action which was to take place on Feb. 11th, 1932 was altered on Jan. 31st of the same year. Even though the Civilian Comrades were separated from the Navy Comrades, both had inseparable relations with each other.

Ques. When was it decided that the Civilian Comrades would kill marked persons by "One person-by-One-Comrade principle" and that the Navy party were to follow them?

Ans. It was on Jan. 31st, 1932.

Ques. Was it on March 21st, of the same year that you were able to communicate with IKEMATSU Takashi, former Naval Cadet and some Military Cadets?

Ans. Yes, it was.

Ques. On March 27th of the same year, you seemed to have called on OKAWA, didn't you?

DEF DOC # 68 5

Ans. Yes, I did.

Ques. On that occasion, what did you talk about with him?

Ans. I have forgotten about the details of the conversation at that time, but I think it was about a prospect that quite a number of weapons could be given to us by OKAWA.

Ques. In the interrogatory of the preliminary trial, it is stated in the following manner:

The judge read to the witness the answers to questions No. 26, and No. 27, in the interrogatory of the preliminary trial (dated Feb. 23rd, 1933) concerning the witness.

Was this really so?

Ans. Yes, it was exactly so.

..... oOo

INTERROGATORY OF WITNESS

ACCUSED

OKAWA, Shumai
TOYAMA, Hidezo
HOMMA, Konichiro
YAMAMOTO, Sadayoshi
NAKAZAWA, Toru
YOSHIOKA, Nobutaka

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0 164 0002 2375

DEF DOC # 685

Cases of violation of regulations governing explosives, murder and attempted murder against the abovementioned accused OKAWA, and the cases of violation of regulations governing explosives, murder, attempted murder and threat against the abovementioned accused HOMMA, Kenichiro, and the cases of threat against the abovementioned accused YAMAMOTO, Sadayoshi, NAKAZAWA, Toru, and YOSHIOKA, Nobutaka, 15 Sept. 1934 (SHOWA 9), at KOSUGE Prison.

Third Section of Criminal Affairs, Tokyo Court of Appeals, Presiding Judge: YOSHIDA, Tsunejiro
Judge: INADA, Kaoru
Judge: YA MAGUCHI, Tamiji
HOJUKENJI: ISHIDA, Wagai (?)
Clerk: SASHIDE, Rokuro
Clerk: OKADA, Naoto

Witness MIKAMI, Taku was interrogated before the court.

Prosecutor: IZAWA, Takashi

Defense Counsel: OHARA, Shinichi

HANAI, Chu

HIYASHI, Etsuro

FUNUDA, Totakamo

KIYOSE, Ichiro

UTSUNOMIYA, Yoshihisa

IMMURA, Rikisaburo

TERAZAKI, Katsuji

KANEISHI, Kazuo

PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/d3abf1/>

DEF DOC # 685

The Presiding Judge interrogated the witness MIKAMI, Toku,
as follows:

(Portion omitted)

..... oOo

Ques. Was OKAWA to be driven out of the way as your plan progressed?

Ans. As to whether OKAWA was to be disposed of, that could have been determined only after we had taken action but I was of the opinion that he should be disposed of, because we did not regard him as our comrade. I hear that prosecutor KIUCHI called OKAWA the ringleader of the May 15 Incident, but he was wrong. When I said that he was nothing but a professional jester, I meant that he was the kind of man who clamours while others are working.

Ques. Would the May 15 Incident have happened without OKAWA, or not?

Ans. As we took no account of him it must be assumed that the Incident would have happened without him. Yes, things would have gone better without him.

Ques. What was the scope of the destruction which was the object of the May 15 Incident?

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0 164 0002 2377

DEF DOC # 685

Ans. We meant to overthrow the present political system by our own effort.

Defense counsel IMAI interrogated the witness by permission of the presiding judge.

Ques. Is the purpose of your action as stated in this manifesto?

The counsel showed to the witness the leaflet which had been previously submitted to him.

Ans. Yes.

We thought that our plan would have gone as far as is stated there, if it had been carried out as expected.

Ques. Did most of your comrades have the same purpose?

Ans. The manifesto had been completed on May 15th for the uprising. As I showed them to the several comrades of ours at SUIKOSHA (Navy Club), other comrades must have known about the purpose of the manifesto.

Ques. On Jan. 17th, 1932, Mr. Witness, you met KUROIWA Isamu on board the battleship Mutsu, which was anchored at the port of Sasebo, and stated to him as follows, didn't you?

"The state of things both in Tokyo and in the surrounding districts has become so acute that it may develop

DEF DOC # 685

into national confusion at any moment. If this is left to follow its own course, disorder is sure to ensue to our great regret. At this juncture, we have determined to reform the country properly and have worked out a plan for this purpose.

The outline of the plan is that the Navy party resort to terrorism and carry out a coup d'etat in Tokyo on Feb. 11th in cooperation with INOUE and other civilians under his command. Thus we had planned to organize a new cabinet consisting of able ministers. And thus to reconstruct Japan at one stroke. Will you join us?"

Ans. That is so.

Ques. Did you still entertain the same idea on May 15th when you took the action?

Ans. Yes, we did.

Ques. In the final analysis, was the assassination of Premier INUGAI not a purpose in itself but merely a means to realize the purpose stated in the manifesto?

Ans. Yes, that is so.

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DEF DOC # 685

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CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE

I hereby certify that the book hereto attached,
written in Japanese by -, consisting of 262 pages and
entitled "Record of Trial on Second Appeal: The May 15
Incident" is a book which was acquired as a counsel in
connection with my profes^{ion}sion; on in 1935 at -, and
which has been thenceforth in my custody. -.

certified at Tokyo

on this 13 day of March, 1947

OHARA, Shin-ichi

(seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal
were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,

on the same date

Witness: OKAMOTO, Toshio

(seal)

PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/d3abf1/>

DEF 007 #685

CERTIFICATE

I, who occupy the post of Chief Clerk of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Tokyo Local Criminal Court, hereby certify that although by the nature of my office I had kept in my custody the proceedings of the criminal case concerning "The Accused OKAWA Shumei et al. (five persons) on the Charge of Violation of the Penal Regulations on the Handling of Explosives, Murder and Attempted Murder; (the So-called 5 - 15 Incident), these proceedings were confiscated by the Prosecution of I.M.T.F.E. in November, 1945, and that therefore at present they are not in my custody.

certified at the Public Prosecutor's Office, Tokyo Local Criminal Court, on this 13th day of March, 1947

SATO, Yatsumi

(seal)

Chief Clerk

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place

on the same date

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Witness:

AKIYAMA, Seiichi

(seal)

Clerk of Court

DEF. DOC. 685

Copy Case
not used

五二五事件第二審公判調書 刑事訴訟記中抜萃 / 一

第三回公判調書

被告人

大川 周明

頭山 秀三

本間 憲一郎

山本 貞美

中澤 享

吉岡 信敬

右被告人大川周明ニ対スル爆発物取締罰則違反及殺人及殺人未遂 同頭山
秀三 同本間憲一郎ニ対スル爆発物取締罰則違反及殺人及殺人未遂並恐喝
同山本貞美 同中澤享 同吉岡信敬ニ対スル恐喝各被告事件ニ付昭和九年

九月十二日 東京控訴院第三刑事部ニ於テ

裁判長判事 吉田 常次郎

判事 稲田 馨

判事 山口 辰治

補充判事 石田 和外

裁判所書記 指出 欽郎

裁判所書記 岡田 直家

列席ノ上

検事 飯澤高立會公判ヲ開廷ス

中略

農民テス

之ハ人間ノカヨリモ自然ノ支配ヲ受ケル経済現象テ人間ノカテ組織
シタ現在ノ資本主義的経済活動ニ於テハ最モ不利ナキ場ニ置カレマスカラ
此ノ経済組織ノ急救ヲ発展ニ伴フテ曰本ノ農村カ災ニ急速ニ困ツテ来タノ
テス

之ハ今日マテ其影響カ解決ガレナイ儘ニ残ツテ居リマス

中略

問 排日ノコトナトヲ痛感シタカ

答 排日ヲ痛感シタノデハナク何故ニ排日カ此ノ通り盛シニナツテ起マヌカ

ト云フ原因カ甚タ私ヲ遺憾ニ思ハセタノデス

排日ト云フト事カ狭イノデスカ大体外交テス

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排日モ外交ノ一ツノ現ハレテ滿洲及支那ニ對シテ日本ノ外交カ振ハナカツ
タ、私カ滿鉄ヲ入ツタノハ日本ノ滿洲ニ於ケル勢力ノ絶頂時代テ其ノ後ニ
於ケル日本ノ勢力カ減退シテ行ツタノテス
殊ニ一番酷クナツタノハ張作霖カ爆死シテ

張學良

カ其ノ跡ヲ継イテ滿洲政權ヲ握ツタ後テス

之ハ色々ナ理窟ハアルカ結局日本カ米國ニ對スル場合ニ國論カ一致シナイ
即チ日本カニツニ分レテ滿洲ニ對シテモ外交ヲヤツテ居ルコトカ極メテ大
ナル原因テス

夫レハ昭和四年ノ春テアツタカ下度田中内閣カ積極政策ヲ唱ヘテ滿洲問題
ニ臨ンタ後期テス

滿鉄テハ田中内閣ハ積極政策ノ具体化ノ現ハレノ一ツトシテ是非共吉金線
ヲ架ケ終リ其ノ鐵道ノ敷地ヲ

張學良

ニ賛成サセヤウト云フノテ一生懸命ニナツテ居リ私ハ丁度奉天ニ正月カ
ズツト数ヶ月滞在シテ

張學良

ト折衝シテ居リマシタシ或時學良カ私ニ手紙ヲ見セタノテス
其ノ手紙ト云フノハ

張學良

カラ末タ手紙テ其ノ中ニ斯ウ云フコトカ書イテアリマシタ

最近民政黨ノ代議士カ自分ノ処ニヤツテ来テ今ニ田中内閣モ潰レル

サウスルト鉄道問題ニ限ラス スヘテ滿洲問題ヲ君等ニ好都合ニ民

政党内閣カ解決シテヤルカラ吉会線問題ハグズ／＼引張ツテ置イテ

吾々ノ内閣カ出来ルマテ待ツテ呉シ 兄サニニ傳ハテ呉レルナツテ

末タ

ソレテモウ一人ノ民政党代議士モ云ツテ来タカラ兄上ニ大傳ヘスル
ト云フ趣旨テス

之ヲ學良ハニヤ／＼笑ヒナカラ私ニ見セマシタ
コウ云フ内輪ノ態度ヲ見透カサレテハ向フハ尙々積極的ニナツテコナラハ
消極的ニナツテ排日ニナラサルヲ得ナイノテス

私ハ日本ノ国カ政友会國ト民政党トノ二ツニ分レテ半分ハ敵ニ味方スル様
ナ有様テハ国運ノ發展ナトハ思ヒモヨラヌト云フコトヲ痛感シマシタ
其ノ年二月ニハ

吉澤 公使

カ上海テ

王 正 廷

ヲ相手ニ南京事ノ交渉ヲヤツテ居リマシタ

其ノ當時私ノ滿洲カラ長驅ミテ上海ニ赴キマシタカ

吉 澤 公 使

ハ昭和三年暮ニ東京ニ来テ田中總理大臣ヲ初メ内閣ノ諸公ト打衝ヲ重ネテ
之ナラハ良カラウト云フ事件解決ノ具体案ヲ持ツテ帰リソレニ依ツテ南京
政府ト交渉ヲシテ居ッタノデス

夫レテ大体交渉モマトマリ恐ラク仮調印マデシタテアラウト思ヒマス

凡カ其ノ内容ハ田中内閣トシテハ屈辱的ナモノデアルト云フノテ下度議會
開会中テ此ノ問題テ種々貴族院ノ一角ニ田中内閣ノ対支外交ノ失敗ヲ唱ヘ
テ倒閣運動カ起リソウニナリマシタ

ソレテ前年ノ暮ニ態々東京マデ出掛ケテ決メタ具体案通りニ事カ通ンテ居
タノテ急ニ取消セト云フ電報カ東京カラ来タノデス

コンナ馬鹿ナコトハアリマセヌ ソレチヤ支那ニ対スル外交テナク日本ノ
貴族院ニ対スル外交デス

コンナコトヲヤツテ平々ノテハ日本ノ對外政策ハ出来マセヌ

助クモ大政党カ政權ヲタラに廻ハシニ取合ツニ平ル国家ノ現狀ニ於テハ出
来ナイ 排日モ当然テス

之レテハイカヌト考ヘタノデアリマス

排日ヲ痛切ニ感シタト云フノハ此ノ事テス

中略

問 張作霖爆死後

張學良

ヲ実質場ノ相手ニスルカ或ハ

場宇窪

ヲ相手ニスルカニ付テ向題カアツタカ

答 左様テス

アノ時ノ関東軍司令官ハ

村岡中將

テ時勢機関長ハ

秦眞次

テシタ

之レ等ノ人々ハ当然学良ヲ相手ニスルカヨカラウト云フ意見ヲ大体ソレニ
從ツテ行動シテ居リマシタ

処カ

大倉組

ハ張作霖時代カラ揚宇霆カ取引ノ衝ニ當ツテ平々陶係止場ノ方カ商賣上ノ
都合カ良イタメニ實際上ノ満洲政權ノ中心ヲ揚宇霆ニ置イタ方カ良イト強
ク主張シテ居リマシタ

ソシテコノ意見カ又日本ノ軍部ニ対シテモ相当強イ勢力ヲ持ツテ居ツタノ
テアリマス

私ハ日本ノ資本家カ政治乃至軍事、外交ニ対シテ大ナル勢力ヲ振ツテ居ル
ト云フコトヲ此ノ時初メテ面ノ辺リ見マシタ

例ヘハ張作霖ノ爆死後

村岡 中將

ハ奉天ニ束テ居ラレテ

張 學 良

トハ会フケレトモ

楊 宇 霆

トハ会ハナイ 是カ大倉組ノ方テハ村岡中將ニ楊宇霆ト会フテ貰ラヒタ
イ少クトモ村岡中將ト楊宇霆ノ間ヲ親密ニシタケタマラナイ ソレテ参
謀本部ノ方ニ盛ニ運動シテ其ノ結果中央部カラ村岡中將ニ宛テ楊宇霆ト会

見ミタラトウカ 之ハ命令スルノテハナイカ忠告スルト云フ電報カ来マシ
タ

村岡 中將

ト云フ人ハ陸軍ノ軍人ノ中テモ一二ト云ツテモ良イ勝レタ軍人デス

其ノ人カ奉天ニ居ルノニ其ノ人ニ誰ニ会ツタラ宣イナヤナイカト電報ヲ打
ツ人モ打ツ人デスカサウ云フコトニ立至ツタ蔭ニ大倉組カアルトナツテ未
ルト面白クナイコトテアルト私ハ考ヘマシタ

サウ云フ風ニ張學良中心ト揚宇庭中心ノニツノ勢力カ滿洲ニモアリ日本ニ
モアツタノデス

ソニナ關係テ大倉組カ暗躍シ結局爾後對滿交渉ハ

場 宇 寇

問

ヲ相手ニスルヤウニナリマシタ
ソニナ關係カラ昭和四年正月ニ

張 學 良

ハ楊半庭ト其ノ腹心ノ

常 蔭 槐

ヲ殺シテ場派ノ勢力ヲ一掃シタサウタネ

答 左様デス

問 ソレテ被告ハ滿蒙問題ハ資本家ヤ政治家ニマカセテ置ケナイ滿蒙問題ノ
解決ハ国民運動ニヨラナケレハナラヌト云フ処カラ国民運動ヲ初メタサウタ
ネ

答 左様デス

問 是ハ講演ヲヤツタノカ

答 左様デス

私ハ萩イ国テハ独立出来ヌト云フ建前カラ国民ニ向ツテ先ツ差当ツテ日本
ハ經濟的發展ヲ滿洲ニ誠ミナケレハナラヌ 滿洲ト日本ヲ一体トシタ經
済組織ノ上ニ國民生活ノ基礎ヲ置カナケレハナラヌ

サウテナケレハ國家ハ立ツテ行カナイソト云フコトヲ急速ニ知ラシメテヤ
ラウ サウスレハ滿洲問題ノ解決モ出スルト考ヘテ全國五十府縣テスカ一
縣ニ三四ヶ所宛大急キテ講演會ヲ開キ講演ト活動寫眞ヲ滿洲事^情ヲ知ラスト
シマシタ

之ハ昭和四年四月末カ五月ニ滿洲旅行カラ帰京スルト直ク着手シテ滿洲事
變カ始マルマテヤツテ居リマシタ

問 ソレニ對シテ反響カアツタカ

答 實ニ意外ノ反響カアリマシタ

初メル当初ハドモ位ノ反響カアルカ分ラナカツタノテスカ夫レヲ初メル時
ニ陸軍ノ当局ト一緒ニヤラウチヤナイカト相談シマシタ

処カ陸軍テハ賛成セス軍人カヤルト又軍國主義タ帝國主義タト應口ヲ云ハ
シ效キ目カナイカラト云フ話テ私カケテヤツテ見ルト實ニ驚クホトノ反響
カアリマシタ

稀十例外ヲ除クト到ル処議員ノ盛況デシタ

not used

DEF.DOC.#685 正誤表

| 頁 | 誤 | 正 |
|---------|-------------------------------|---|
| 9頁2行目 | 池袋。 | 池松。 |
| 11頁1行目 | 直接セウハ云ヒマ セヌ。 | 直接ソウハ云ヒマ セヌ。 |
| 11頁18行目 | 或ヒハ手段ハ選マ ヌヤウタツタカ。 | 或ヒハ手段ハ選バ ヌヤウタツタカ。 |
| 12頁最後行 | 民間同志トヲ分 離ノ關係ニ立ツテ 居リマシタ。 | 民間同志トヲ分 離シマシタカ此ノ 兩者ハ不即不離ノ 關係ニアツテ居リ マシタ。 |
| 13頁5行目 | 池袋武志 | 池松武志 |